

NOTICE.

All persons are cautioned against taking SAND, from my Lot, adjoining the lot of J. H. H. as I am determined to protect this notice.

Richard Conway.

June 27.
FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

TRAYED or STOLEN, from the subscriber on the 23d instant.

TWO HORSES.

ONE a bright sorrel, about 14 and an half hands high, stout made, iron and good rider. The other a bright bay, about 14 and an half hands high, stout made, iron and good rider. The above reward will be paid on delivering the two horses, or Two and an half dollars for either. If they should have been stolen, TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid on delivery of the thief.

Ezra Kinsey & Co.

June 27.

TO BE HIRED.

BY THE YEAR OR MONTH.

A smart, active Negro Boy.

About 14 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

June 8.

STAGES

From George-Town to Port-Tobacco.

The Stages will leave the Indian King Tavern Georgetown on Mondays and Fridays at 10 o'clock in the morning, and will call at Moore's Ferry, opposite Alexandria, at 7 o'clock, arrive at Port Tobacco at 2 o'clock. Return will leave Port Tobacco on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock, arrive at Moore's Ferry at 10 o'clock, and arrive in Georgetown at 2 o'clock. Good Stages and Horses, and careful drivers provided.

Ladies and Gentlemen travelling to Alexandria from the City or Georgetown, may be accommodated with a good stage and horses on the above days; this accommodation will be in the hands of the second Monday in June next.

Joseph Semmes.

Georgetown, May 23, 1805.

(27)

240

Musical Instrument & Cabinet MANUFACTORY.

In Prince, near Water Street, ALEXANDRIA.

By JOHN SELLERS;

WHO begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and the adjacent towns and country, that he builds and repairs church, chamber, and barrel Organs; also makes and repairs Harpsichords, Pianos, and other musical instruments, and has on hand, for sale, Violins, Flutes, Pipes, Reeds, Strings, &c. &c. He also offers his services for tuning the above instruments on reasonable terms. Any one at the above place will be thankfully received and practically attended to.

A steady Cabinet Maker,

who is a good workman, will meet with encouragement by applying at the above place.

May 6.

230

any Japan & Gilt Furniture

In King Street, a few doors below the

May 1st.

THE subscribers intending to establish a

factory in the above line in this town,

after themselves that they will meet with the

encouragement which the firm and neighbors

will give them, as they will be equal to any

They will also keep on hand,

A handsome assortment of cane seat, with

and Windsor chairs, settees, sofas, and

feats, card, and tea tables, and

writing and work stands, candle and fire

stands, and candle stands, bedsteads, and

and cornices, and every article of

and every article of

Finlay and Cook,

Who frame prints, drawings, and

work, in the neatest manner.

Likewise execute coach, sign and ornamental

painting, on the shortest notice, and at the

lowest prices.

April 3.

240

TO BE LET,

The HOUSE on Fairfax Street

occupied by Mr. James H. Hooc. Apply

to the given on the first of July. The

John TUCKER, of Alexandria.

LOTS on King, Columbus, and

Streets; the LOTS on the Mall, lately

offered for sale; or any other Lots

belonging to the subscriber, for sale by him, on

reasonable terms.

Stephen Cooke.

Leesburg, May 22.

PRINTED DAILY, BY

S. S. N. O. W. D. E. N.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1805.

[No. 1330.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes, Gin to pipes and bls. Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls. Sugar in hhds, tierces and bls. Chocolate

White and brown Soap and Mould and dip Candles Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars, High in kegs and frails, Queen's Ware in crates, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. Also,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres, Duffels, Plains, Kesties, Negro Cottons, Serge, Blakies, blue Friezes, Cambricks, Russels, Yarn Stockings, Chinrees and Calicoes, Irish Linens, Silles do. Omburgs and Ticklenburgs, Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs, India Mulls and Table Cloths, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Dec. 20.

10 pipes well flavor'd Holland

60 casks Dutch Linseed Oil,

2 bales German Ticklenburgh

1 cask Britannias,

1 do. Platinas Royal,

Just Imported from Rotterdam,

In the brig Nancy, Spaulding,

AND FOR SALE BY

J. & T. Vowell,

WHO HAVE IN STORE,

A few pipes old Madeira Wine, fit

for immediate use,

Three hhds. old Grenada Rum,

Three casks Clover Seed,

Ten pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.

Cash given for Otter and

Mink Skins.

April 25.

JAMES SANDERSON

Has received, in addition to his late general sup-

ply, which he will sell, by the quantity, v.e.

17 low, and on liberal credit;

10 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Bran-

dy.

4 puncheons second proof Antigua Rum,

20 barrels New England ditto.

5 pipes particular Teueriffe Wine.

12 half pipes do. do. do.

25 casks claret, 2 and half dozen in each.

9 boxes best London Mustard, 15 dozen

6 do. do. Double Gloucester Cheese.

20 hogheads Black Quart Bottles.

ALSO,

28 hogheads Virginia TOBAC-

CO now in store.

May 31.

TO LET,

For one or more years,

The white Warehouse, on King-

Street, near Col. Ramsay's wharf. The situa-

tion for business equal to any in town. Apply

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

March 29.

This day is Published,

And for Sale at ROBERT GRAY'S Book-

store, and THIS OFFICE,

(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.)

AN ABSTRACT

OF AN

APOLOGY,

For Renouncing the Jurisdiction

OF THE

SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.

BEING

A Compendious View of the GOSPEL,

AND A FEW REMARKS ON THE

CONFESSION OF FAITH.

By Robert Marshall, John Dunaway, Richard

McNair, Barton W. Stone, John Thompson.

May 2.

A few Copies of the American

Gardener, for sale by Robert Gray, in

King-Street.

REMOVAL.

JAMES RUSSEL, Has removed his Store to Royal Street, in part of the OLD EAGLE TAVERN HOUSE, one door north of King-Street; where he has just opened a fresh supply of

German & East-India Goods,

Prints, Dimities, Checks, Irish Linens, &c. &c.

which he will sell by the piece, low, for cash,

or on a short credit.

May 2.

N. B. I will let, for four years, the BRICK

HOUSE I have just left, on Fairfax-Street.

J. R.

FRUIT—in fine Order.

This day received per sloop Sea-

flower, Lemons by the box or retail.

John A. Burford.

June 15.

For Sale, on liberal Credit,

90 hogheads

South Potomac Tobacco,

Now in store—Also,

4 do. Rappahannock;

Suitable for the West-India market.

James Sanderfon.

June 20.

Mill-Stones & Bouling-Cloths.

We want to buy one pair of

4 or 4 and an half feet Cologne Mill-Stones.

We have one pair of 6 feet Burr-Mill-Stones for

sale: Also, five hundred dollars worth of Bouling-

ing-Cloths; which will be sold a bargain, to

any body who will take the whole of them.

Hewes & Miller.

June 20.

Jonathan & Mahlon Scholfield

Have just received, via Philadelphia,

A large and general Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the season—consisting of

Irish linens, Irish and Russia dia-

pers, dowlas, ticklenburgs, oznaburgs, brown

Hollands, white platillas, Silesias, sheeting,

checks, assorted; Harlem stripes, cambrick and

jaconet mullins, book mullins, colored cam-

bricks, faced cambricks, assorted; faced cam-

brick shawls, Beerboon gurrals, mamodies, fine

coffees, fine bastas, and fannas; mullins India

chintz; India checks, Roman handkerchiefs, long

and short yellow nankeens, blue and black ditto,

Cotton cassimeres, assorted; dimities, assorted;

Marcellies, assorted; India and Italian silks, af-

forted; farcenets and peellongs, assorted; silk,

cotton, and thread hosiery, Leghorn bonnets,

silk and kid gloves, wash leather ditto, pins,

tapes, threads, sewing silks, assorted; fans and

buttons; and

A variety of other Articles,

In addition to their former stock, make a very

complete assortment:

All of which they will sell low for cash, or

good notes payable in Alexandria, at 60 days.

May 29.

WILLIAM OXLEY

HAS ON HAND,

Which he will dispose of on terms advantageous

to the purchasers, for cash or notes,

The following Articles, viz.

Superfine and second cloths

Kerseymeres and swandowns

Bearkins and fearnoughts

Durans and callimancoes

Bombazets and wildbores

Common and boiled cambricks

Silk, cotton, and worsted hosiery

English extra long silk gloves

Silk twist and thread

Diaper and common tapes

Paper and pound pins

White and printed marcellies

Laces, edgings and gimp

Elegant black and white lace veils

Patent do. do.

Satin peellong and silk handkerchiefs

4-4, 9-8, and 6-4 Cambrick mullins

India Jaconet do.

Fustians, bockram, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few bales of Negro Caddies, and one trunk

silk and cotton flings.

January 7.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, An elegant assortment of goods, selected from the latest importations, in Phila-

delphia and Baltimore.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloths and

callimeres,

Cotton cassimeres,

White and coloured

jeans, nankeens and

softians,

Long and short nan-

kcens,

Blue do.

White and coloured

marcellies,

Waistcoating,

4-4 7-8, Irish lin-

ens, long lawns,

4-4 7-8, Shirting cot-

ton,

Irish and Flanders sheet-

ing,

Platillas,

Britannias,

Silesias,

Silk, cotton and thread

hosiery,

Diaper table cloths,

Napkins,

Chintz calicoes and

All of which he has determined to

sell at the most reduced prices.

May 26.

DOUGLASS & MANDEVILLE.

King-Street,

Have just received and offer for Sale,

20 hhds. 1st & 2d, quality brown

SUGAR,

From the Boston Palladium.

PENNSYLVANIA CONSTITUTIONALISTS.

The democrats in Pennsylvania, who are friendly to the existing constitution of that state, and to the re-election of governor McKean, have issued a long but well-written address to the people. It is signed by George Logan, Isreal Isreal, Samuel Wetherell, junr. A. J. Dallas, J. B. Smith, Isaac Worrel and Blair McKenachan. We have made the following extracts from the address:

EXTRACTS.

"By specious tales of imaginary wrongs, you have been urged to doubt the reality of the happiness you enjoy. In the hope of substituting the glitter of impracticable theories, for the steady light of experience, the fundamental laws and constitutions of the land are assailed. The wreath of honor, placed by yourselves upon the brow of sagacity and of chiefs, is rudely violated by strange and obtrusive hands. And the republican party of Pennsylvania (out-running the approbrious prediction of its enemies) seems eager to become the speedy instrument of its own destruction."

"No sooner were the stations of power, and patronage, occupied by distinguished republicans; [democrats] scarcely had the tools of the recent conflict, ceased to require relaxation and repose; when symptoms of ambition and intrigue; of jealousy and discontent; of dissension and disorder, awakened the patriotic mind; to a sense of new troubles and of new sorrows. The distinction then became obvious between those republicans, who had fought for the cause and those who had only fought for themselves. With some merit on the score of service, but with more pretension from the desire of remuneration, a small but active combination of malcontents, was formed to influence or controul the measures of government: And these men, in their career, presumptuous, intrepid, and persevering, have deemed no claim too extravagant to be advanced; no artifice too mean to be employed; no obstacle too great to be surmounted."

While they have marked, for popular scorn and suspicion, every other citizen in public employment, their business, and pleasure, and pride, have been the designation of offices for themselves, and the hungry circle of their adherents. The highest have been above the soarings of their vanity; nor are the lowest beneath the cravings of their indigence. The cabinet of State and the direction of a bank; the desk of the customs, and the bench of a court; the magistracy of a city, and the clerkship of a department; contracts for public supplies, and agencies for charitable institutions; military commissions, and medical appointments; have been, alike, the aim, the hope, or the solace, of their labours."

"To oppose a candidate, pertinaciously nominated by the leading malcontents, has been deemed an inexpiable heresy, although a republican [democrat] was his competitor. A refusal to acquiesce in the decision of the malcontents at a popular meeting has been arraigned as apostasy, although the decision was surreptitiously obtained. A verdict for the acquittal of Judges, whom the malcontents had foredoomed to conviction, has been stigmatized as political defection, although it was delivered, in favor of innocence, under the solemnity of an oath. In short, every freeman, who was unwilling to yield obedience to the mandates of a secret tribunal, and to sacrifice substantial benefits, for airy novelty; who would not applaud characters, that he did not approve, nor vindicate measures that he never advised; who disdained to carry the prejudices of party into the circles of social life, or to declare all learning, learned men, and good manners, hostile to the dignity of republican virtue; the malcontents have arbitrarily enrolled as a Quid, or a Federalist; a Traitor, or a Tory."

"Whatever was prepared for us, by our venerable Ancestors, is ridiculed as obsolete. What ever is the production of contemporary wisdom, is branded with corruption. The Patriots of America are supposed to have been ignorant of the true interests of their country; and her Statesmen are reproached with a treacherous contempt of the rights of man: While the impious and vicious standard of human perfectibility, is proclaimed to be the only rational guide, in the formation of a free government; and the Malcontents themselves to be the only qualified Rulers of a free people."

Under the impulse of these dogma, and with a view to the introduction of wild, pernicious and unheeded schemes of legislation and politics.

The Malcontents have endeavored to deprive us of the inestimable right of trial by jury, in cases of trespass and damages, as well as in cases of debt and contract.

They have endeavored to deprive us of the security of independent Judges; of Judges independent of popularity and persecution, as well as of power and patronage.

They have endeavored to deprive us of the sanctuary of Courts of Justice, where publicity will always ensure impartiality; substituting the private chamber of an individual justice, where secrecy too often encourages oppression, and begets impunity.

They have endeavored to deprive us of the freedom of election, by a display of the terrors of denunciation and proscription; threatening the good man with the loss of character, and the poor man with the loss of office.

They have endeavored to deprive us of the usual channels of public communication.

They have endeavored to deprive us of the honors of a well organized militia, by flagrant examples of disobedience, contumacy, and disorder.

They have endeavored to deprive us of the benefits of the Common Law of Pennsylvania, as recognized, approved, and confirmed, by the Whigs of 1776.

They are endeavoring to overthrow the state constitution, involving in its ruins the order of society, and the principle of republicanism.

And finally, they are endeavoring through the example and influence of Pennsylvania, TO SUBVERT THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, at the hazard of civil war, and a dissolution of the union.

After mentioning the objections stated by the revolutionists to the present constitution, the address says "With these pretenses men deranged by Utopian theories, or corrupted by foreign arts—men formed turbulent by nature, or become so from necessity; men who delight in confusion and subvert upon defamation; idlers without social attachments, and politicians by trade, gathering their scanty numbers into a malignant circle, have scattered envy and malice, fear and suspicion, throughout all the land."

It should be kept in mind that the address from which the above extracts are made, is issued by one sect of democrats against another sect of democrats; and that the sect to which it alludes includes Lieb, a member of congress, Duane, editor of the Aurora, Snyder, a candidate for the governor's chair in Pennsylvania, and many of the members of the legislature of that distracted State.

NEW YORK, June 26.

Late from Martinique.

By the brig Actress, captain Tucker, arrived last night in sixteen days from Martinique, we learn that the French and Spanish squadrons had left that place the 5th instant for Guadaloupe, where they arrived and sailed again the 8th, bound to Antigua. Two French frigates had arrived at Martinique, and reported that they sailed from Ferrol in company with a French and Spanish fleet of fourteen sail of the line, with frigates, transports, and troops on board bound to that place. The above frigates parted from the fleet in a gale of wind. In going out of Guadaloupe the combined fleets captured a British ship of thirty guns. No accounts had been received at Martinique of the arrival of a British naval force to windward as before reported.

Arrived, the schooner Commerce, Salmon, in 28 days from St. Anns, Jamaica.

Sailed in company with ship New York, Douglas, for New York, and spoke her on the 28th May, in lat. 18, 45.

On the 3d instant, the Commerce was taken by a French privateer of one gun, carried into the Isle of pines, detained one day, and plundered.

Spoke June 16, lat. 32, 47, long. 77, 38, ship Andromache, from Jamaica for New York. Same day, schr. Jacob, James and John, Noble, 11 days from St. Thomas from Wilmington.

The schooner Caldwell, was to sail in 2 days.

An embargo was laid on all vessels at St. Anns, but the Commerce was permitted to sail, having previously cleared out.

NORFOLK, June 25.

Arrived, schooner Richmond, Hand, 10 days from Philadelphia.

Schooner Amicus, Jackson, 9 days from Philadelphia.

Schooner Friend's Adventure, Dickson, 6 days from New-Providence. Sunday off Roanoke, spoke the schooner Concord, of Dighton, and took from on board the mate and crew of the brig Comet, captain Clifton, of this port, and the crew of the schooner Imperial, of Baltimore, captured by the French privateer schooner Matilde, of 18 guns and 120 men. The mate of

the Comet states that she sailed from Jeremie on the 6th of June, bound for Norfolk, in company with the armed ship Neptune and Maria, of and for Philadelphia; brig Isabella, schooners Nonsuch, Imperial, Hetty, Maryland, and Defiance, for Baltimore; with which they parted the day after they left land, not being able to keep them longer company. On the 19th, at half past 5, P. M. in lat. 23, 20, long. 76, 30, fell in with the privateer schr. Matilde, of Guadaloupe, who made a prize of the brig, took all hands out, except the steward and cook, and put them all, except the captain, in irons. At the time the crew of the Comet was taken on board they found captain Neverson, and the crew of the schooner Imperial, and captain David Killock, of the brig Clyde, of Greenock, captured on a voyage from St. Thomas to Liverpool, on the 9th of June; and they were told that the privateer had taken 7 American vessels, before she fell in with the Imperial, although she had been but one month out.

On the 19th she put 17 Americans on board a brig from New Orleans bound to Liverpool; she was the brig Rosanna of Philadelphia.

On the 21st fell in with the schooner Concord, capt. Webb, on board of which vessel the above mentioned crews were put (with the exception of the captains with whom the commander of the privateer said he durst not part) with only two days provisions, although the schooner was then on allowance. The mate says they were tolerably well treated by the commander of the privateer, who read to them his instructions, which were to hang all persons taken in the trade with the blacks, the crews therefore, acknowledge themselves indebted to him for his forbearance. On the 22d fell in with the ship New York, of New York, and were supplied with bread and water; she also took two hands on board.

Captain Webb, to whom both crews are desirous of expressing their gratitude for his kind treatment, sailed from Jamaica on the 26th of May, on which day an embargo was to be laid on all the shipping in port. The ports had been opened for six months, by proclamation, dated 21st May.

The privateer Matilde is one of the squadron off Charleston.

Ship Hope, Field, from Providence, R. Island for Havana, with forty-two tons of Cheese, has put into Nassau, N. P. in distress, having struck on a reef, the north of Bannin Island, to the E. by S. distant about 8 miles; got her off in a few minutes; rudder unshipped, and vessel leaky; this happened on the 8th ult. On the 15th spoke the ship Comet, of Baltimore, from Liverpool, the captain of which treated captain Field in a friendly manner; as did also the captain of the brig Thetis of New York; with both of which vessels, being bound to New Orleans, captain parted on the Bahama bank, June 5, and arrived the next day at Nassau.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29.

A letter from a gentleman in New Orleans to his correspondent in Philadelphia says:

"The report of the day is, that measures have been taken to dispossess the Spaniards of the lands between the Rio Perdido and the Mississippi, and that officers had been sent to different posts to execute these measures." "The same letter adds: 'I have just seen the Marquis de Casa Calvo, who tells me that Governor Claiborne's communications to him are of the most pacific nature; and that he (the Governor) had given instructions to repress any tumult or disorder that might take place.'"

At the close of the letter it is stated, "A letter is received by the mail from Baton Rouge, which says, an attack was expected to be made on the fort, so that you will perceive the ideas expressed in the beginning of my letter is prevalent in that part of the country."

From Gibraltar.—Captain Dyer, who arrived at Boston on Thursday last from Malaga and Gibraltar; left the latter place April 26—17 days after the Toulon fleet had passed. A cutter arrived, which met with lord Nelson's fleet proceeding toward Egypt to look for the Frenchmen.

A reward of 208 dollars is offered in the Boston Gazette for the apprehension of one Silas Clarke, who has of late kept an English goods store in Union-street, Boston, and has dealt largely. He stands charged with, and has confessed, having forged and passed notes of hand, and bills of exchange, to a very great amount, both in Boston and Salem.

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

Sentiments of foreigners respecting Mr. Jefferson's administration.—Having waited a reasonable time to see if any answer would be given to the article of last Friday week, proving that the department of the London Monthly Magazine, entitled "American Literature," is written "on this side of the Atlantic," and of course is not entitled to the credit and importance ascribed to it as containing the sentiments of a foreigner by the democratic papers, I beg the liberty to suppose the cause is given up. But since certain folks have taken a fancy to bolster themselves up by the pretended approbation of foreign journalists, we now present the following extract from the fourth volume of the Edinburgh Review, a work of great celebrity and conducted by men of learning and high respectability. The extract is taken from the "Review of Davis' Travels."

"During his stay in the metropolis, Mr. Davis was present at one of the most interesting debates with which the house of representatives has been occupied since the accession of the present president. One of the very first measures of the administration, was to propose the absolute and entire abolition of all the internal taxes, comprehending those which had been imposed on distilled liquors, on refined sugars, on licenses to retailers of wine and spirits, on sales by auction, on carriages, and on stamps, and to substitute in their place certain customs and duties on the importation of foreign commodities. This step, we are afraid, was taken rather from a strong desire of popularity, than from any sound or deliberate principle of financial reformation. Old established taxes are commonly paid with the least reluctance, and the amount of those that were levied in America was confessedly very inconsiderable. By the repeal a deviation is made from what a celebrated writer has denominated the 'plain high road of finance'; the revenue of the country must be entirely drawn from the fluctuating source of commerce; a dependence is placed on the very winds and waves; and in case of a war, which the history of the X. Y. Z. negotiation and the affair of New-Orleans lead us to consider as an occurrence by no means so improbable as some affect to suppose, this resource must be in a great measure cut off; and it will then be necessary to resort again to those very taxes the imposition of which, at first, occasioned an insurrection, but to which the people have become accustomed and reconciled. The repeal does not appear to have been supported so much on the idea of an individual tax being exceptionable, as in conformity to a regular and peculiar system of policy, objecting to the principles of internal taxation. If any particular tax had been considered as burdensome or unequal it ought certainly to have been modified or withdrawn, but we must confess ourselves utterly at a loss to comprehend the inducements to an entire and indiscriminate annihilation of these sources of revenues."

Of these imposts, that on stamps, particularly, excited the interest of the community; and altho', in a commercial country, a duty of this nature must be clearly productive, and though we are disposed to think, none can be of more just or equitable operation; yet, as the very mention of a stamp act, though imposed by his own representatives, is grating to the ear of an American citizen, and calls up to his mind remembrances of an unpleasant nature, we can readily conceive, that a timid and cautious administration might have urged the substitution of some other in its stead, or even have consented to its abolition, until a more awful and imposing crisis. But as for the duties on stills and distilled liquors, to which but a temporary resistance was made by the deluded inhabitants of the western parts of Pennsylvania, not only the necessities of government, but the policy of checking a most general and odious vice, the bane of social and domestic happiness, required their continuance."

Where spirituous liquors, both of home and foreign manufacture, are in such vast abundance, and so easily procured, a perpetual allurements and irresistible temptation is held out to intemperance. The consequence is, that in no country is habitual drunkenness so prevalent as in the United States; and instead of augmenting the evil, the wholesome interposition of legislative controul is imperiously demanded for its diminution."

The repeal of the other taxes, such as those on auctions, licenses, carriages, and refined sugars, must, at first sight, appear equally inexpedient, as nothing could afford a more legitimate subject for the exercise of the just and received notions of taxation than each of these. To us, it

is a strange inconsistency, that the man who lolls in his coach, and who consumes refined sugar or wine from the tables of the luxurious, while those in the humble walks of life are obliged to pay an high price for the imported necessaries of life. Could the idea be entertained that the people were too much burdened, it would certainly have been better, if the federalists proposed, to lessen the duties on salt, brown sugar, and indeed, from all those articles which the poorer part of the community have the greatest reason to require, which they are more immediately concerned, and which arise rather from necessities than the refinement of human nature."

From the Vermont Journal.

MR. ELLIOT DEFENDED.

IF any thing can add to the opposition and abuse which Mr. Elliot receives from a portion of the calling themselves republicans, and a few of the newspapers, it is the mean and petulant manner by which it is conducted. Heavy and opprobrious communications are sent, accompanied by passionate exclamations and insinuations, the indigestible ebullitions of rash, inexperienced youngsters, seeking to constitute the charges and opposition against him. Witness the "Old Whig" (the Young Lawyer) in the Political Register, a wretched commentator on Mr. Elliot's letters in the Vermont Chronicle, and the flashy, impudent paragraph in the Reg. The excuse offered for the conduct, is that Mr. Elliot, with other moderate republicans, are pursuing a course calculated to divide the republicans. The extreme jealousy of division among republicans, or particular minor questions seem chiefly to prevail with the violent understrappers, and very widely differ from the dignified demeanor of Mr. Johnson; and illy comport with the stern republican spirit of his favorite paper, the National Intelligencer. He knows his nature too well to expect a perfect agreement on all occasions; and is such of a republican to attempt this sort of conformity, either by denunciation and anathemas, or by the wicked machinery of intrigue. He well knows that thousands of the American people, let them be designated and divided by whatever names, are good rational republicans. And he feels (as he ought to feel) secure in their good judgment and support. Even in the great divisions of New York between the friends of Mr. Burr and Clintonians, our President would only prevailed upon to say that he should not all of them friends to the administration. No partial interferences marked his conduct; his soul abhors them. In fine, the president himself, with his first secretaries, and friend, Mr. Madison, and all the great officers of the administration, what rashness and zeal without knowledge accuse Mr. Elliot of being: Moderate rational republicans, not infuriated ardent zealots, imprudent declaimers of patriots."

It is not pretended that Mr. Elliot conducts, or indeed any man's, is so uniformly unexceptionable. No, he has eccentricities; he has his faults. It is contended that his conduct thus far has been distinguished by a generous, impartial and unshaken independence, and firm adherence to the constitution and liberties of the people. Why then this outrage against him from those who recently extolled him to the skies? These impudent, insulting paragraphs! But one answer can be afforded: patient, submissive spaniel, by a few years and ardent Hotspurs. Because he dares to think and act for himself, and because the moderate republicans and some of the federal newspapers commend him for his over zealous scribbles of the prostration of every principle of decency and decorum, and to the most unfounded and malignant attacks upon his reputation, against which the firm rock of truth have dashed for ages. You have injured by their violence."

Let us briefly survey the accusations against Mr. Elliot. They charge him with endeavoring to divide the union; with ambition, and with having risen to his present station from an obscure and humble station."

of foreigners respecting the administration. Having waited some time to see if any answer would come to the article of last Friday, the department of the "Review," entitled "Astronomy," is written "on this subject," and of course is not credit and importance ascribed to the democratic papers, I beg to suppose the cause is given up. Main folks have taken a fancy to themselves up by the pretended foreign journalists, we now following extract from the "Review of the Edinburgh Review," a celebrity and conducted by a high and high respectability, taken from the "Review of

stay in the metropolis, Mr. sent at one of the most interesting with which the house of has been occupied since the present president. One measures of the administration propose the absolute and of all the internal taxes, those which had been immoderate liquors, on refined sugars to retailers of wine and by auction, on carriages, and to substitute in their customs and duties on the foreign commodities. This was taken rather from the popularity, than from the principle of finance. Old established taxes are with the least reluctance, of those that were levied confessedly very inconsistent. A repeal a deviation is made a high road of finance; the country must be entirely fluctuating source of commerce is placed on the very; and in case of a war, of the X. Y. Z. negotiations of New Orleans lead us an occurrence by no means some affect to suppose, must be in a great measure will then be necessary to raise very taxes the imposition, first, occasioned an in- to which the people had med and reconciled. The appear to have been support- the idea of an individual tionable, as in conformity peculiar system of policy, principles of internal tax- particular tax had been con- some or unequal it ought have been modified or with- must confess ourselves to comprehend the induc- and indiscriminate appli- sources of revenues.

posts, that on stamps, partic- the interest of the commu- a commercial country, nature must be clearly pro- ough we are disposed to be of more just or equal- as the very mention of a imposed by his own re- grating to the ear of an a, and calls up to his mind an unpleasant nature, we utive, that a timid and cau- ing might have urged the some other in its stead, or mitted to its abolition, until imposing crisis. But as stills and distilled liquors, temporary resistance was luded inhabitants of the Pennsylvania, not only government, but the po- a most general and odious social and domestic hap- their continuance.

ous liquors, both of home- facture, are in such vast- o easily procured, a per- and irresistible tempt- to intemperance. The hat in no country is be- as so prevalent as in the and instead of augmenting- some interposition of le- is imperiously demanded

strange inconsistency, that the who lolls in his coach, and who should give nothing for the enjoy- ment of those luxuries, while those in the most humble walks of life are obliged to pay a high price for the imported necessities of life. Could the idea be enter- tained that the people were too much bur- dened, it would certainly have been better for the federalists proposed, to lessen or the duties on salt, brown sugar, the cheaper teas, the coarser manu- factures; and indeed, from all those arti- cles which the poorer part of the commu- nity have the greatest reason to require, which they are more immediately con- cerned, and which arise rather from the necessities than the refinement of human nature.

From the Vermont Journal.

MR. ELLIOT DEFENDED.

MR. EDITOR,

IF any thing can add dis- grace to the opposition and abuse which Mr. Elliot receives from a portion of those calling themselves republicans, and a few warm newspaper-papers, it is the mean and petu- lant manner by which it is conducted. Flattery and opprobrious communications and paragraphs, passionate exclamations and insinuations, the indigestible ebulli- tions of rash, inexperienced youngsters, seem to constitute the charges and opposition against him. Witness the "Old Whig," (alias the Young Lawyer) in the Political Observatory, a wretched commentator on Mr. Elliot's letters in the Vermont Gazette, and the flashy, impudent paragraphs in the Argus. The excuse offered for this conduct, is that Mr. Elliot, with other moderate republicans, are pursuing a course calculated to divide the republicans. This extreme jealousy of division among the republicans, or particular minor questions, seem chiefly to prevail with the violent understrappers, and very widely differs from the dignified demeanor of Mr. Jefferson; and illy comports with the steady republican spirit of his favorite paper, the National Intelligencer. He knows hu- man nature too well to expect a perfect agreement on all occasions; and is too much of a republican to attempt this perfect conformity, either by denunciations and anathemas, or by the wicked machin- ery of intrigue. He well knows that three fourths of the American people, let them be designated and divided by whatever names, are good rational republicans: And he feels (as he ought to feel) secure in their good judgment and support. Even in the great divisions of New York, between the friends of Mr. Burr and the Clintonians, our President would only be prevailed upon to say that he should deem all of them friends to the administration. No partial inferences marked his conduct; his soul abhors them. In fine, the Pre- sident himself, with his first secretary and friend, Mr. Madison, and all the great officers of the administration, are what *rashness and zeal without knowledge*, accuse Mr. Elliot of being: *Moderate, rational republicans, not infuriated arbit- rary zealots, imprudent declaimers of false patriots.*

It is not pretended that Mr. Elliot's conduct, or indeed any man's, is un- variably unexceptionable. No, he has his eccentricities; he has his faults. But it is contended that his conduct thus far, has been distinguished by a generous, im- partial and unshaken independence, and a firm adherence to the constitution and liberties of the people. Why then this abuse—this outrage again him from those who recently extolled him to the skies? Why these impudent, insulting paragraphs? Alas! but one answer can be afforded. Because he refuses to be led about like a patient, submissive spaniel, by a few young and ardent Hotspurs. Because he dares to think and act for himself, and because the moderate republicans and some of the federal newspapers commend him for such conduct. This rouses the indignation of the over zealous scribblers of the times. This leads them with headstrong fury to the prostration of every principle of charity and decorum, and to the most unfounded and malignant attacks upon his reputation. But you have seen the firm rock on the shore, against which the furious surges have dashed for ages. You have seen those waves recede and the rock remain un- injured by their violence.

Let us briefly survey the accusations of these giant writers, preferred against Mr. Elliot. They charge him with endeavor- ing to divide the union; with ambition; and with having risen to his present station from an obscure and humble station! If

to preserve the constitution of the union, and the state sovereignties unimpaired, and to effect a friendly correspondence and har- mony between all the good citizens of the country, and all parties is leading to a dis- union and division of the states, the first charge is fully supported.

If an ambition to acquit himself like an honest independent man, and to preserve the constitution and liberties of his country is criminal, he stands convicted of the 2d. charge.

To the last charge, that of having risen from indigent and humble circumstances to a seat in the national legislature, he must undoubtedly plead guilty, and rely on the mercy of his country for pardon. For he certainly was not brought from a palace or a dukedom to his seat in congress, but from a private humble station, some times to be sure denominated the "post of hon- or," among his fellow citizens!!

Here reader, pause and reflect! Reflect upon the enormity of this crime charged upon Mr. Elliot! But clothe thyself in charity and benevolence, that thy indigna- tion may not rise too high should he finally be acquitted by a large majority of his con- stituents, to prepare your mind for such an event, I add the following observations, for I profess myself his advocate on this point, as his guilt seems to be the result of some unhappy fatality.

If Mr. Elliot is guilty of having risen by dint of application and genius from very indigent and humble circumstances to a seat in congress, I plead in extenuation of his crime, that he was early bereaved of a ten- der and industrious father, and left though a child, yet the oldest of several small bro- thers, with a disconsolate and invaluable mother, all without property, the means of obtaining it, or connection of ability to as- sist them; that his conduct from that gloom- y period to the present time has invari- ably satisfied the demand of filial and frat- ernal duty. For their sakes and his own improvement he has denied himself partici- pation in the expensive entertainments, and fashionable amusements of the day, and has generally appropriated what little funds his industry procured, to the comfort and happiness of his widowed mother and fatherless junior brothers. To them he has been a father, a friend, a protector, and has had no small agency in preparing them for usefulness, and ameliorating the hard for- tunes of his family: And this too against a furious tide of adverse politics, for it must not be concealed that he has always been an inflexible republican, and during the strong reign of federalism, was appro- priously abused for his boldness and zeal. If this brief and faithful statement of facts cannot excuse him for being poor, I trust it will plead for him before that almighty being, a "father to the fatherless, and the widow's God!"

PATROCLUS.

PARIS, April 21.

Arts and Sciences.—There appeared a few days since upon the Sun, a large spot, with nuclei, which I observed in 9 degrees north of the solar equator. It differs little from the beautiful spots which I made use of in order to determine the sun's rotation, the memoirs of the Academy for 1776, and seems to confirm the discovery I made at that time, by showing that there are some places in preference to others where the large spots are formed. Perhaps they are mountains which collect and retain scoria of this immense furnace. The parallel that is nine degrees south of the solar equator abounds most in great spots. These spots with two nuclei, which have appeared at different periods, seem to me to set aside the system of volcanoes sug- gested by Mr. Herschel: there cannot be two volcanoes so near to each other, and yet remain without intermixture, and al- ways separated by a slender thread of light.

DE LALANDE.

The minister of the interior, a short time since called on M. Bourdier, an ingenious watch maker in Magazine street, for the purpose of examining a clock, contrived & executed by this artist. It is intended for the king of Spain. This clock is 11 feet high; the sub-base is circular, resting on 8 cariatides, which support a number of ar- cades, through which the mechanism is seen. Just above these arcade is a basin to receive water, which issues as from so many springs, from the bodies of four chi- meras, which sustains a lesser basin, where the waters which seem to spout out from the prows of four galleys are united; that being adapted to the four sides of a pedi- stal, on which a Trajan's pillar is placed. This column is covered with bas-reliefs, representing the provinces of Spain and their principal productions. On the spiral which separates the bas-reliefs, the hours

and minutes are marked; a medallion, in form of the sun, traverses over them; and upon the globe, which terminates this col- ump, the twelve signs of the Zodiac, are engraven, the revolution which is perform- ed in the space of a year; a serpent, the emblem of immortality, indicating their course.

The parts of most consequence in this piece of mechanism, or if I may be allowed the expression, *soul* of this clock, surround- ed by the sub-base composed of eight glass domes, is constructed in the manner of o- ther clocks. It makes a concert every hour composed of two German flutes, and a pi- ano of two parts; which make a very har- monious quartetto. It will play fifteen dif- ferent tunes, effected altogether by the pec- uliar construction of the clock. It is only wound up once in fifteen days. Every part of the exterior contributing to the movements, is remarkable for its style of execution, and the genius displayed in their combinations, all concurring to pro- duce such numberless and multifarious ef- fects.

* The music is only heard from ten o'clock in the evening, to ten in the morning; ne- vertheless, it may be made to play all the days, without interrupting its going.

From the present state of Denmark, by Cat- teau, 1802.

"The Tribunal of Conciliation, estab- lished since one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, is composed of the most in- telligent and respectable men in the vicin- age; and its sessions are private.—It is competent to determine upon a great num- ber of civil questions; and if both parties agree to the arrangement proposed by the court, its decree is registered and has legal authority. If the parties cannot be brought to agreement by the amicable interference of the mediators, they are at full liberty to prosecute their suite in a court of justice. All the proceedings of the Tribunal Con- ciliation are upon the unstamped paper, and they cannot be protracted longer than fifteen days in the country, and eight days in the towns, unless both parties consent to a longer delay. The expences, which do not ex- ceed three shillings, are not payable but in cases of reconciliation. During the three years preceding that institution, there came before the courts of law, twenty-five thousand five hundred and twenty one causes; and for the three years following nine thousand six hundred and fifty three, making the astonishing difference of 15,808 lawsuits.

The idea of this court, was taken from the Dutch, among whom it likewise pro- duced the most happy effects. And when we consider what an important point it is, that there should be time for disputes to cool; the strong probability there is, that 4 or five impartial men from the vicinage will take a right view of the case, and the reluc- tance that any man must feel to embark his reputation and property in opposition to their opinion, we cannot entertain a doubt of the beauty and importance of the in- vention. It is hardly possible, that should be had justice which satisfies both parties, —and this species of mediation has no va- lidity but upon such condition. It is cu- rious too, to remark, how much the pro- gress of rancor obstructs the natural sense of justice; it appears that plaintiff and de- fendant were both satisfied in 15,808 causes. If all these causes had come on to a regular hearing, and the parties been in- flamed, by the expence and publicity of the quarrel, we doubt if there would have been one single man out of the whole number, who would have acknowledged that his cause was justly given against him."

FALLS OF NIAGARA.

Two different views of this stupendous cataract, on a scale of about 30 by 24 in- ches, have lately been published in Lon- don, by Mr. John Vander Lyn, a native of Kingston, in this state. This young gentleman under the laudable patronage of individuals, who were wishing to reward merit, has obtained a degree of eminence as a painter, which is surpassed but by few, if any, of his profession in America. He is now making a tour through Europe, under the patronage, we understand, of the society of the fine arts in New York, for the purpose of enriching the collection of paintings &c. belonging to that institution. Mr. Vander Lyn spent considerable time, and probably exerted his best talents in delineating correctly the Falls of Niagara, on the spot; his labours procured him high encomiums from the amateurs in painting, and the plates are correct copies of the originals, executed by the first en- gravers in London.

AGRICULTURAL.

A method to prevent smut-damaging wheat, with some remarks on the culture of the same.

I have found that three pecks of seed is suffi- cient for one acre of ground of all kinds of soil and strength, if more be sown on the acre, the stalks of a great number of them will not grow to their full height, nor the ear to its proper size, nor kernel to its full bigness, and the weight will be from 2 to 5 pounds less in the bushel.

I am sensible many farmers will oppose this practice; but they will see the utility of it if they will try it; for it is certain that land will bear about the quantity yearly, and if it draw, then the kernels must be fewer and smaller.

There is another particular that the farmers fail in very much; that is, in cutting their wheat before it is perfectly dry; which is almost the only reason of the smut troubling them. I com- monly let my wheat stand longer than my neigh- bors, and never have been troubled with smut, except when I bought my seed; from which I have concluded that it was the time of harvesting that prevented smut from damaging flour. About thirty years since I bought a crop on the ground; it proved to be very smutty; nearly one 8th. I thought to try what would prevent its damag- ing the flour; accordingly I let it stand till it was quite dry, so that when cut, in binding, the ground was checked under the sheaf. When I thrashed it there was no smut to be seen. Ever since, by the same method, have found the same good effect. Wheat that is harvested after this manner will be as good for seed as if there had been no smut among it. Farmers are of opinion if their wheat shells in binding there is a great loss, but they are mistaken; there is greater loss in thrashing wheat that is harvested before it is dry than is wasted in harvesting when it is over dry (so termed). If there is any smut in wheat that lies in the leaf degree in the mow, it will certainly infect the kernel, and by that means smut is propagated.

Cutting wheat with a cradle is pernicious, for it collects a great quantity of green weeds, &c. which before it is dry is put into the mow or stack, and will certainly sweat, and by that means the smut, which is light, will be carried with the steam through the whole mow or stack—besides, the cradle cuts off that, which if left standing would enrich the ground.

I have but little expectation that these re- marks will at present answer my honest in- tentions; for we find that education and tradition have so bound down people, that there is no moving them, let their principles or practice be ever so absurd. But as interest is the great spring in all our actions, I hope some will be in- duced to pay attention to the experiments made forty years by a FARMER.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

The Members of the Washington So- ciety, of Alexandria, are hereby noti- fied, that a regular stated meeting of the said Society will be held at Mr. Gadby's hotel, on Thursday next, the 4th of July, at half past 10 o'clock, in the forenoon. The Society will move in procession precisely at 12 o'clock, to the Episcopal Church, where an Oration will be delivered by one of its Members.

By order of the Standing Committee,
G. DENEALE, Secretary.

28th June.
N. B. The Members of the Socie- ty are respectfully informed, that their Diplomas are ready to be delivered.

FOR SALE.

A LEASE of LAND, containing 143 acres, lying on the east side of Accotinko, (a part of the Ravensworth Tract) ten miles from Alex- andria. On this tract are some well improved buildings and orchards, with a plenty of good water; the rent 750 pounds of transfer tobacco. This lease is for three lives, the persons all li- ving; the oldest but 27 years; the other two something younger. The place is healthy, and well adapted for farming.

John Kent.

June 29.

1803

This is to give Notice.

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Wil- liam Ramsay Wilson, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand, this 26th day of June, 1805.

William Ramsay, Adm'r.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator.

Wants a Place, in a Store,

A young man, pretty well acquaint- ed with business. Enquire of the Printer, May 28.

NOTICE.

All persons are cautioned against taking SAND, from my Lot adjoining *Dollar Kennedy's*, as I am determined to prosecute them after this notice.

Richard Conway.

June 27. 311

4 Servant wanted.

CASH will be given for a Servant who can be recommended for sobriety and care, tidiness, and who has been accustomed to the management of horses. None else need apply to the Printer.

June 27. 301m

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, a Mulatto Man—a slave—named

S A M;

ABOUT 5 feet 10 inches high, 35 years old—who is a good kitchen gardener, and also a good shoemaker—he is fond of liquor, and lisp when speaking. The above reward will be paid on apprehending and confining the above named runaway so that his owner may get him again, and reasonable charges if brought to

HARRIET L. MAUND,

Nomony Hall,

Westmoreland County;

or GEORGE CARTER,

Oatlands, near Leesburg, (Vir.)

June 27. 20121

To be Rented, for One Year,

(By the Subscribers.)

A valuable Merchant-Mill, near the Little Falls of Potomac, with three pair French Burr Millstones, and every necessary machine complete for manufacturing flour, to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible. Also,

A Brewery, Granary, Millers' and Brewers, Houses, Coopers Shops, &c. For terms apply to *Edmund I. Lee, Esq.* in Alexandria.

Wm. HERBERT,

R. B. LEE,

Thos. SWANN,

Wm. B. PAGE,

May 7. 2011f.

EDUCATION.

H. WILBAR begs leave, respectfully, to inform the inhabitants of Alexandria, and its vicinity, that, at the request of many of his friends, he has reduced his terms of tuition to *Five Dollars* per quarter and *One Dollar* entrance.

N. B. He will have some vacant hours, which he purposes filling up in private teaching. For terms apply at his Academy, opposite the store of *Mr. John Kincaid*, King street; where he has for sale, a quantity of excellent Pens, some cut for the use of young Ladies; others for the counting house.

The Store and lower Floor of the house he occupies, to rent very cheap.

June 22. 2031f&22w 1m

Gold Breast Pin Lost.

LOST this morning, between the Mall and the Market, a Gold Breast Pin of an oval form, set with pearls; round the edge a blue streak with spots of gold; on the upper part of the pin was a hinge, with a catch at the lower part, for the end of the pin to slip in. Whoever has found it and will deliver it to the printer hereof shall receive one dollar reward.

June 25. 2031

FOR SALE.

Or to Let, for a Term of Years, or on Ground-Rent for ever,

Four valuable Lots, on the south side of King street, between Fayette and Henry streets; each lot fronting 20 feet on King street, and running back 100 feet to a 12 feet alley. The situation of this property is such (being in one of the most thriving parts of the town) as to make the possession of it very desirable to any person having money to purchase, more especially to dealers in country produce.

Also, for Sale,

A House and Lot, on the south side of King street, near Washington street, and opposite the store of *Mr. James Bacon*. This situation is equal to any in town for business.

Likewise to Let, for the term of ten years,

An half-acre Lot on Duke and Pitt streets, most eligibly situated for a Garden or Clover Lot, for which purpose only it would be rented. As manure has been thrown up in heaps upon it for several years the ground cannot but be as rich as could be wished. For terms apply to *Mr. James Bacon*, on King, near Washington street, or to the subscriber, at Notley Hall, opposite to Alexandria.

Thos. L. Washington.

N. B. To Hire by the month,

A very likely active BOY, About 15 years old, who has from a child been accustomed to wait in the house, provided immediate application is made as above.

May 3. 20

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from *JOHN C. VOWELL* to the subscriber, will be sold, at 12 o'clock, on the first day of July next, at the Coffee-House in Alexandria, for ready money.

A Lot of Ground on Fairfax street, on which the new Moring house stands, fronting on Fairfax street 63 feet 1 inch, and extending back 123 feet 5 inches.

John Dunlap.

distly

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the subscribers, on the 23d instant,

TWO HORSES:

ONE a bright sorrel, about 14 and an half hands high, stout made, trots and paces; was shod all round and in good order. The other a bright bay, about 14 and an half hands high, and blind. The above reward will be paid on delivering the two horses, or Two and an Half Dollars for either. If they should have been stolen, TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid on conviction of the thief.

Ezra Kinsey & Co.

d31f

June 27.

BEEF AND PORK.

We have just received, prime and melfs Beef, in barrel, and half barrels; prime Pork, in barrels and half barrels—all of excellent quality.

Hewes & Miller.

June 24.

TO LET.

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY, A FRAME HOUSE, IN Prince street, calculated for a small Grocery Store; and the accommodation of a family. The situation is healthy, and the land for business good. For further particulars, please enquire of the subscribers, next door to the Post Office.

M. & J. JANNEY.

dist.

June 20.

O. P. FINLEY,

Has received per the *United States*, just from *Liverpool*, an extensive assortment of HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c. which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms:—

- 40 doz. Wheat Scythes,
- 25 do. Sickles,
- 20 do. Spades,
- 23 do. Shovels,
- 90 jaggers Crowley's Steel,
- A few tons of Patent Shot,
- 40 or 50 doz. broad and narrow Hoes,
- A few calks 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 30d.

May 23.

CANDLES.

The Subscribers have received a consignment of 100 boxes of Mould CANDLES, the quality of which is stated to be extraordinary—For sale by

Robert T. Hooe, & Co.

Who wish to draw on Bolton, for a few thousand Dollars at short sight.

May 16.

Runaway Apprentice.

Ten Dollars Reward.

FOR apprehending an apprentice boy named *WILLIAM MULLIN*, who is apprentice to a *William Allen*, of Philadelphia; he was found in Alexandria by his master and put in prison, and by some means made his escape: he had on a short blue coat, black silk jacket, and yellow overalls; about 17 years of age, dark hair, fair complexion; he is a painter by trade. The subscriber will give the above reward for securing him so as to be delivered to him in Alexandria.

James Campbell.

d31

June 25.

Just Published,

And for Sale by *Cotton & Stewart*,

A Key to Mystery of Iniquity

OR AN

Address to Men of Candor and

lovers of Truth.

By JOHN WEST,

Of Fairfax County.

This work contains a compendium of ecclesiastical history, accompanied with the author's reflections; proving modern episcopacy to be spurious, and human legislation in the Church to be usurpation, &c. &c.

May 3.

FREIGHT—wanted.

For New-York, or other Eastern Port, for the good Steamer

HENRY, Of Rhode-Island; burthen six ty-eight tons; well constructed for passengers. Apply to Capt *Seth Burke*, on board, or to *John G. Ladd*.

June 21.

PUBLIC SALE.

A GREABLE to an order of the Worshipful Court of Fairfax county, made at March term, 1805, we the subscribers will offer for sale, on the 3d day of August next, the house of *William Jacobs*, in said county, our likely Virginia born slaves for sale; belonging to the estate of *John Hampton jun.* deceased; for the purpose of making a division amongst the heirs of the deceased.

THOMAS POLLARD, jun. } Com'rs.
RICHARD SIMPSON, }
WILLIAM SIMPSON, }

June 15.

2aw1f

TO RENT.

And immediate possession given, A CONVENIENT and very pleasantly situated dwelling house on Fairfax street, accommodated with a large garden. For terms apply to

JOHN LLOYD.

d31 cost

June 19.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending shortly to remove to Kentucky, requests all persons having claims against him to bring them forward, properly authenticated, for payment; and all those indebted to him are requested to pay their respective accounts previous to the first day of August next, to him or *Mr. James Millan*, in Alexandria. Those failing to comply as above, need not expect any further indulgence.

William Millan,

Fairfax County, (Virginia)

2aw3w. raw 1st Aug.

June 10.

The subscribers have just received, by the Packet, from Norfolk,

39 barrels prime Beef,

20 do. Pork.

Lawson & Fowle.

June 21.

Valuable Property for Sale.

The subscriber being desirous of removing to the western country, offers for sale, the following Tracts of LAND, in Fairfax county, Virginia, viz.

The Tract on which he resides, containing about 740 acres, 5 miles below Alexandria, and within one mile of Potomac river, in an agreeable neighborhood; the situation pleasant and remarkably healthy; the land level and well adapted to the production of Indian corn; wheat; and other small grain. The improvements are, a large and commodious dwelling house, two stories high, 54 feet long and 31 feet wide, with four rooms and a passage on a floor, a piazza nine feet wide on each front, the full length of the house, and an excellent cellar under the whole house divided into four rooms and a passage; a good kitchen, meat house, dairy, ice-house, and every other necessary building; all in good repair, with a well of excellent water; a good garden, apple & peach orchard, and about 40 acres of excellent timothy meadow, and as much more may be made at a very small expense: Also, an overseer's house, negro quarters, a granary, &c.

One other Tract, containing about 1250 acres, 6 miles below Alexandria, divided into two farms sufficient to work 9 or 10 hands on each: The buildings on these farms consist only of overseers' houses, negro quarters, granaries, &c. There are 40 or 50 acres of good timothy meadow well enclosed, and a great deal more may be made at a trifling expense; the land very level and fertile, with an abundance of timber. This tract is allowed, by those who know it well, to be equal, if not superior, to any tract of the same extent in this part of the country. It will be sold entire, or divided, as may be found most convenient.

One other Tract near the last mentioned one, containing 402 acres, rented to tenants at will; a considerable portion of which is level and the soil good. There are on it, two or three beautiful and commanding situations for buildings, and a meadow from which one of the tenants sells from 15 to 20 tons of hay a year.

Another Tract, of about 325 Acres, 9 or 10 miles below Alexandria, through which the stage road leading from thence to Richmond passes. This would be an excellent stand for a tavern, there being none at this time between Alexandria and Colchester, a distance of 16 or 18 miles: Also,

One other Tract near the last, containing about 400 acres. Both the last mentioned tracts are likewise rented to tenants at will; they produce good corn, wheat, and other small grain, and there is on each of them a considerable quantity of excellent timothy meadow in good order, from which the tenants sell a great deal of hay. For terms, apply to the subscriber, five miles below Alexandria.

Thomson Mason.

raw61f

May 22.

BREAD-BAKING.

FREDERICK KOONE begs leave to inform the citizens of Alexandria, that he will, on Saturday the 21st instant, commence baking BREAD, of wheat and rye loaves of every description, and on good terms as any in town. He returns thanks to his former customers and the public in general for past favors, and will thank them for their custom again.

June 28.

d61m61

J. WILLIAM PFALTZ,

Clock & Watch-maker,

Opposite *JOSEPH RIDDLE* and *Co.* Fairfax street;

Offers his service to his friends and the public in general, in the above line—having served his time in Switzerland, and afterwards worked in London and Paris; hopes, from his experience, to be able to render general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. He repairs all kinds of horological, repeating and common watches and clocks.

Has also on hand, and offers for Sale,

A handsome assortment of Jewellery, finished in the newest style.

June 20.

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This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Charles county, having obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *Dr. GUSTAVUS RICHARDS BROWN*, late of said county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of January next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 24th day of Jan 1805.

Clement Dorsey, Ex'r.

raw3w

June 27.

FOR SALE.

The FARM on which I live,

CONTAINING between 5 and 600 acres of level Land, well adapted in general to receive the Plaster of Paris as a manure—on the post-road from the City of Washington to Potomac, and about 8 miles below Piscataway. On it is every necessary building, plenty of excellent spring water and a pump at the door; fruit trees in abundance and great variety, an excellent kitchen garden, several clover lots, some valuable low meadow ground, and wood and timber to last many years. Persons wishing to purchase, it is presumed will view the premises previous to any contract, and therefore a further description is unnecessary.

If I sell the land, it shall be given up to the purchaser 1st January next—And previous to that time, I will sell

All my moveable Property & Livestock made, with some few exceptions.

Being extremely infirm and unable to manage a farm, my object is to retire to some town or city and spend the remnant of my life.

The terms of sale will be—One third of the purchase money in hand, one third at the end of 12 months from the day of sale, and the remaining one third at the end of two years, with legal interest thereon. Bonds with security, and a lien on the land, will be required.

George Lee.

Charles County, May 4.

2aw1f

Union Cheap Bread Manufactory,

Opposite the Market,

Adjoining *James S. Scott's*, Royal street—

ALEXANDRIA—

By WILLIAM LOVELL,

Who begs leave to inform the Ladies, Gentlemen, and the Public in general, in this town, that on Wednesday, the first of May, he will commence baking; where they may be supplied with BREAD of the first quality and sound baked, on such terms never before offered in this place; as follows:

THE eighteen penny loaf for 20 cents, the penny loaf for 10 cents, four pence loaf for 5 cents; and, for the convenience of those whose family or circumstances will not admit of LARGE PLOD, he will make the three penny loaf two ounces heavier than the weight fixed by the Clerk of the Market, as rectified by the Corporation; so that the labouring man will be served on as good terms as the merchant. The BEST SUPERFINE FLOUR for household keeping at seven cents per pound, or fifteen pounds for a dollar. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be regularly supplied at their own houses, will be obliging enough to send a line as above, which will be attended to. Great allowance to sellers of Bread. To prevent any misunderstanding the above terms are CASH, unless where stated credits are agreed on, and these are expected to be regularly paid—the profits being small.

N. B. To Taverns, Boarding-houses, and large families, there will be an additional saving of ten per cent. in buying LARGE LOAVES in preference to SMALL.

April 30.

PRINTED DAILY, BY

S. S. N O W D E N.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, At 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the Vendue Store, R U M

In bbls. and bls. French Brandy in pipes, Gin in pipes and bls. Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls. Sugar in bbls. rierces and bls. Chocolate

White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dip Candles
Raffins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and fraills,
Queens Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

&c. &c. Also,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kerfemeres, Dulls, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons, Serge, Elasticos, blue Friezes, Calmancoes, Ruffels, Yarn Stockings, Chintzes and Calicoes, Irish Linens, Silecia do, Onaburgs and Tickenburgs, Maslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs, India Mullins and Table Cloths, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Colored Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marshall.

Dec. 20.

JAMES SANDERSON

Has received, in addition to his late general supplies, which he will sell, by the quantity, v. c. 17 low, and on liberal credit;

10 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy.

4 puncheons second proof Antigua Rum.

20 barrels New England ditto.

5 pipes particular Tennessee Wine.

12 half pipes do. do.

25 cases claret, 2 and half dozen in each.

9 boxes best London Mustard, 15 dozen each.

6 do. do. Double Gloucester Cheese.

20 hogheads Black Quart Bottles.

Also,

28 hogheads Virginia TOBACCO now in store.

May 31.

10 pipes well flavord Holland Gin.

60 casks Dutch Linseed Oil,

2 bales German Tickenburgh

1 case Britannias,

1 do. Platillas Royal,

Just Imported from Rotterdam,

In the brig *Nancy Spalding*,

AND FOR SALE BY

J. & T. Vowell,

WHO HAVE IN STOCK,

A few pipes old Madeira Wine, fit

for immediate use,

Three bbls. old Grenada Rum,

Three casks Clover Seed,

Ten pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.

Cash given for Otter and

Mink Skins.

April 25.

TO LET.

For one or more years, The white Warehouse, on King street, near *C. J. Ramfy's* wharf. The situation for business equal to any in town. Apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

March 29.

This day is Published, And for Sale at *ROBERT GRAY'S* Bookstore, and THIS OFF